CA

10

2-Amino-4,6-dimethylpyrimidine. O. Yu. Magidson and N. Ya. Fedotova. U.S.S.R. 68,310, Apr. 30, 1947. Production is simplified and yields increased by the action of guanidine salts on Na acetylacetone, produced by the action of Me_2CO on a mixt. of AcOEt and metallic Na. M. H.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

22

Influence of sulfanilamide compounds on the autoxidation of mineral oils. S. E. Krein, O. Yu. Magidson, and N. V. Solov'eva. *J. Applied Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 20, 360-74(1947, in Russian); cf. *C.A.* 37, 2108^{9}.—The antioxidant activity of sulfanilamide compds. was compared to that of other types of compds. on turbine, transformer, regenerated, and specially purified oils. The compds. were added in amts. of 0.005–0.03%, mostly 0.01–0.02%. Oxidation was carried out at 140° in air for 14 hrs. in the presence of beads of Fe and Cu. Acidity, water-sol. acidity, and benzene-insol. residue were detd. in the oxidized oils. The coeff. of effectiveness (K) of the inhibitor was calcd. from the formula $K = [(b - a) + d(c - a)]/2e(c - a)$ where a is the acidity of the original oil, b the acidity after oxidation without additive, c the acidity after oxidation with additive, d the amt. of residue after oxidation without additive and e the residue after oxidation with additive. Turbine oil was tested with additives p-PhNHC$_6$H$_4$OH (I), (C$_6$H$_5$O)$_3$P (II), Lubrizol 714 (III), p-NH$_2$C$_6$H$_4$SO$_2$NH$_2$ (IV) and derivs. of IV (R = p-NH$_2$C$_6$H$_4$SO$_2$NH) p-RC$_6$H$_4$OH (V), o-RC$_6$H$_4$NH$_2$ (VI), p-RC$_6$H$_4$COOH (VII), m-RC$_6$H$_4$COOH (VIII), o-RC$_6$H$_4$COONa (sulfanthrol) (IX), p-RC$_6$H$_4$SO$_2$NH$_2$ (X), 2-RC$_5$H$_4$N (XI), 3-RC$_5$H$_4$N (XII), N:CR.CH:CH.CH:CMe (XIII), N:CR.CH:CH.C(NH$_2$):CH (XIV), N:CR.CH.-CH.CH:CR (XV), RC:N.CH:CH.S (Norsulfazole) (XVI), RC:N.CMe:CH.S (XVII), RC:N.CMe:C(COOH).S (XVIII), and p-NH$_2$SO$_2$C$_6$H$_4$N:NC$_6$H$_3$(OH)$_2$-2,4 (XIX). Compd. XV had no effect. I, VII, X and XVII had K 2–3. II, V, VIII, XVI, and XVIII had K 4–6, III, VI, XI, XIII, XIV, and XIX had K 7–9 and IX and XII had K 10 or over. Similar results were obtained with fresh transformer oil. Sulfanilamide compds. are markedly better than III if oxidation is continued 48 hrs. Insufficiently refined or regenerated oils contg. asphalt resin compds. are effectively stabilized by sulfanilamide compds. but not by aminophenols, phosphites, and metallo-org. compds. However, oils carefully purified with concd. H$_2$SO$_4$ and Zikeev bleaching earth, and tech. pure naphthenes and aromatic compds. were protected better by I, II, and III than by sulfanilamide compds. The activity of sulfanilamide compds. as antioxidants depends on their ability to form unstable tautomeric or resonance forms. Nancy Corbin

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

MAGIDSON . O. YU.

USSR/Chemistry - Coumarin, Derivatives Aug 48
Chemistry - Sulfanilamide, Derivatives

"Sulfanilamide Derivatives of Coumarin," V. M. Fedosova, O. Yu. Magidson, All-Union Sci Res Chem Phar Inst imeni S. Ordzhonikidze, Moscow, 8 pp

"Zhur Obshch Khimii" Vol XVIII (LXXX), No 8

Prepares series of sulfanilamide derivatives of coumarin: 3-sulfanil-amide-coumarin, 3-sulfanil-6-sulfamido-coumarin, 6-sulfanilamido-3-carboxy-coumarin; corresponding amino-coumarine were prepared for this purpose. Established that during chloro-sulfonation of 3-acetamino-coumarin the sulfochloride group takes up position 6. 6-nitro-3-carboxy-coumarin is best prepared by condensation of 5-nitro-salicylic aldehyde with malic acid in a frozen acetic acid medium. Sulfanilamide compounds prepared display very slight therapeutic activity against dysentery bacillus and are inactive against cocci and worms. Submitted 24 Mar 47.

FA 19/49T28

MAGIDSON, O. Yu.

PA 190T59

USSR/Medicine - New Drugs

May 51

"A New Analgesic, Phenadon /Methadone/"

"Nauki i Zhizn'" Vol XVIII, No 5, p 16

O. Yu. Magidson, Laureate of Stalin Prize, Dr Chem Sci. and B. M. Fedosova, Cand Chem Sci, both of the All-Union Chem Phar Inst, developed production method for new analgesic, Phenadon, more effective than morphine and not causing its aftereffects. Doses of 5-6 mg taken internally at 10-15 min intervals eliminate strong pain. Inst pilot plant is putting out the new drug.

✓

190T59

[redacted]

MAGIDSON, O. Yu.　　　　176T30

USSR/Chemistry - Antibiotics　　　　Mar 51

"Introduction of the Formyl Radical Into Acylamino Acids and Condensation of the Compounds Obtained With Thiolamino Acids Into Thiazolidine Derivatives," A. S. Yelina, O. Yu. Magidson, Lab of Heterocycles, All-Union Sci Res Chemicophar Inst imeni S. Ordzhonikidze

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XXI, No 3, pp 559-564

Synthesis of analogues of penicillinic acid. Studied formylation of hippuric ester; sepd carbonyl form of formylhippuric ester. Synthesized: diacetalhippuric ester, formylhippuric acid; 2-benzoylaminomethyl-4-carboxythiazolidine; ethyl esters of -(4-carboxy-2-thiazolidyl)-and -(4-carboxy-5,5-dimethyl-2-thiazolidyl)-hippuric acids; and 2-phenyl-4-ethoxymethylene-oxazolinone-(5)

PA 176T30

GLUSHKOV, R.G.; MAGIDSON, O. Yu.

Condensed polymethylene derivatives of heterocycles based on lactams. Part. 4: Synthesis of 8,9-pentamethylenepurines. Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no.4:1173-1182 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.

(Purine)

USSR/Chemistry - Penicillin and Analogues Apr 51

"Introduction of the Formyl Radical Into Acylamino Acids and Condensation of the Compounds Obtained with Thiolamino Acids Into Thiazolidine Derivatives. II. α-Formylphenaceturic Ester and Its Derivatives," A. S. Yelina, O. Yu. Magidson, Lab of Heterocycles, All-Union Sci Res Chemicophar Inst imeni S. Ordzhonikidze

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XXI, No 4, pp 780-786

Found optimum conditions for prepn of ethyl ester of α-formylphenaceturic acid, one of reagents needed for prepn of penicilloic ester II, and

182T29

USSR/Chemistry - Penicillin and Analogues Apr 51
(Contd)

established structure of former. Used α-formylphenaceturic ester in reactions: (1) to form, with chlorohydrates of ℓ-cysteine and d, ℓ-dimethylcysteine, α-(4-carboxy-2-thiazolidyl)- and α-(4-carboxy-5,5-dimethyl-2-thiazolidyl)-phenaceturic acids; (2) for its diethylacetal to be sapond with alc alkali to form diethylacetal of α-formylphenaceturic acid; (3) to saponify ethoxymethylene group of 2-benzene-4-ethoxymethylene-oxazolinone-(5), yielding 2-benzyl-4-hydroxymethylene-oxazolinone-(5).

182T29

MAGIDSON, O. Yu.

USSR/Chemistry - Antibiotics, Penicillin May 52

"The Reaction Between Diethyl Acetal of Formylhippuric Acid and Thionyl Chloride," A. S. Yelina, O. Yu. Magidson, Lab of Heterocyclic Compds, All-Union Sci-Res Chem Pharm Inst im Ordzhonikidze

Zhur Obshch Khim, Vol 22, No 5, pp 874-879

In the reaction between formylhippuric acid (I) and thionyl chloride (II) (1 gram-mol:1 Gram-mol), a mol of Et alc is split off and ethoxymethylene hippuric acid (III) is formed. When treated with acetic anyhydride or II at a 1 gram-mol:1 gram-mol ratio, III yields 2-phenyl-4-ethoxymethyleneoxazolinone-(5)

263T37

(IV). The ethoxymethylene group of III in contrast to the analogous group of IV is not attacked by alkalies. The diethyl acetal-formylhippuric acid reaction, when carried out with a 1 gram-mol:2.5 gram-mol ratio, yields IV and on prolonged interaction results in the hydrochloride of IV. The authors disagree with the theory of the mechanism of the formation of salts of the 2-phenyl-4-alkoxymethylene oxazolinones, as suggested by Hunter, Hinman, and Carter, "The Chemistry of Penicillin" (1949). 2-phenyl-4-anilinomethyleneoxazolinone-(5) exists in a low-melting and a high-melting form. The low-melting form changes into the high-melting one.

263T37

MAGIDSON, O. Yu.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 5
Mar. 10, 1954
Organic Chemistry

(5)

The reaction of formylhippuric acid diethyl acetal with thionyl chloride. A. S. Elina and O. Yu. Magidson (S. Ordzhonikidze All-Union Research Inst. Pharm. Chem., Moscow). *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 22, 935-8(1952)(Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 47, 3275*f*. H. L. H.

1-28-54

MAGIDSON, O. IU.

"Derivatives of 2, 4-diamino-1, 3, 5-Triazylalkylcarboxylic acids. Part 1."
Sokolovskaia, S. V., Sokolova, V. N., Magidson, O. IU. (p. 467)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1953, Volume 23, No.3.

USSR/Chemistry

Card 1/1

Authors : Fedosova, V. M.; and Magidson, O. Yu.

Title : Alkamine esters of β -(4-oxyphenyl)-α - phenyl-propionic acid.

Periodical : Zhur. Ob. Khim. 24, Ed. 4, 692 - 697, April 1954

Abstract : The authors synthesized dimethylaminoethyl, diethylaminoethyl, dimethylaminopropyl, diethylaminopropyl esters of β -(4-oxyphenyl)-alpha-phenyl-propionic acid as well as diethylaminoethyl ether of beta-(4-acetoxyphenyl)alpha-phenyl-propionic acid and other compounds. The mentioned esters and ethers may possess valuable biological properties. Ten references; 2 USSR since 1953; 4 Germans since 1877; 4 English since 1940.

Institution : S. Ordzhonikidze All-Union Scientific-Research Chemical-Pharmaceutical Institute.

Submitted : July 11, 1953

MAGIDSON, O.YU.

USSR

Alkamine esters of β-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-α-phenylpropionic acid. V. M. Fedosova and O. Yu. Magidson. J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R. 24, 701-5(1954)(Engl. translation). H. L. H.
See C.A. 49, 6271h.

MAGIDSON, O. YU.

E-3

USSR/Organic Chemistry. Natural Compounds and their
Synthetic Homologues.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 19348.

Author : Magidson O. Yu, Fedosova V. M.
Inst :
Title : Synthesis of Tropacine (Hydrochloride of tropine ester of Diphenlacetic acid)

Orig Pub: Khimiya and Meditzina, Vyp. 5, M., Medgiz, 1956, 14-20.

Abstract: Described is the preparation of tropacine--hydrochloride of the tropine ester of diphenylacetic acid (base I). By the action of Br on $C_6H_5CH_2CN$ (1.1 : 1 mole) at 105--110° is obtained $C_6H_5CHBrCN$, to a solution of which in 4.7 liters C_6H_6 at 20-40° is added 1335 g. $AlCl_3$; after boiling 1 hour the reaction mass is poured into a mixture of ice and HCl (acid) (10:1), yielding diphenylacetonitrile (II) 68%, b.p. 146--150°/5-6 mm, m.p. 69--

Card : 1/2

Card : 2/2

MAGIDSON, O.Yu.

On M.A. Vorob'ev's 70th birthday. Med. prom. 11 no.2:64 F '57
(MLRA 10:4)

(VOROB'EV, MARDARII ARKAD'EVICH, 1887-)

MAGIDSON, O.Yu.; FEDOSOVA, V.M.

Synthesis of phenadone. Med. prom. 11 no.3:25-28 Mr '57
(MLRA 10:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.
(METHADONE)

МАГИДСОН, О.Ю.

MAGIDSON, O.Yu.; VOLSKOVA, V.A.

Chloridine. Med.prom. 11 no.12:13-17 D '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S.Ordzhonikidze.
(PYRIMIDINE)

CHKHIKVADZE, K.A., MAGIDSON, O.Yu.

Synthesis of theoplhylline from 1-methyl-4-aminourcil. Med.prom. 12 no.9:16-22 S'58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.
(URACIL)
(THEOPHYLLINE)

SHCHUKINA, M.N., prof.; MASHKOVSKIY, M.D., prof.; PERSHIN, G.N., prof., laureat Stalinskoy premii, otv.red.; SERGIYEVSKAYA, S.I., prof., red.; MAGIDSON, O.Yu., prof., laureat Stalinskoy premii, red.; UTKIN, L.M., prof., red.; GROZDEVA, Ye.I., red.; LYUDKOVSKAYA, N.I., tekhn.red.

[Chemistry and medicine] Khimiia i meditsina. Otv.red. G.N. Pershin. Moskva, Medgiz. No.9. [Aminazine] Aminazin. 1959. 241 p. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut. 2. Zaveduyushchaya laboratoriyey protivotuberkuleznykh soyedineniy Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta imeni S.Ordzhonikidze (for Shchukina). 3. Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyey otdela khimiko-farmakologii Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta imeni S.Ordzhonikidze (for Mashkovskiy).

(CHLORPROMAZINE)

RUBTSOV, M.V., prof., otv. red.; PERSHIN, G.N., prof., zam. otv. red.; MAGIDSON, O.Yu., prof., red.; MASHKOVSKIY, M.D., prof., red.; UTKIN, L.M., prof., red.; RUZHENTSEVA, A.K., prof., red.; SHCHUKINA, M.N., prof., red.; BAYCHIKOV, A.G., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; MIKHALEV, V.A., kand. khim. nauk, red.; RYAZANTSEV, M.D., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; SUVOROV, N.N., kand. khim. nauk, red.; PLYASHKEVICH, A.M., st. nauchnyy sotr., red.

[Basic trends in the work of the S.Ordzhonikidze All-Union Chemico-pharmaceutical Scientific Research Institute; survey of its activity from 1920 to 1957] Osnovnye napravleniia rabot VNIKhFI; obzor deiatel'nosti za 1920-1957 gg. Moskva, 1959. 649 p. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.
(CHEMISTRY, MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL)

SOV/79-29-1-36/74

AUTHOR: Magidson, O. Yu.

TITLE: Isonicotinoyl Acetate and Its Derivatives (Izonikotinoiluksusnyy efir i yego proizvodnyye) II. Condensation With Aldehydes and Amines (II. Kondensatsiya s al'degidami i aminami)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 1, pp 165-174 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the preceding report the author proved (Ref 1) that ethylisonicotinoyl acetate (γ-$C_5H_4NCO)-CH_2COOC_2H_5$ (I) is easily condensed at the expense of the activity of its keto group, under the formation of some heterocycles which contain the γ-pyridine radical. Therein, the ester itself (I) as well as the heterocycles obtained from it show chemical peculiarities which distinguish them from the benzoyl acetate and the heterocycles obtained from it. It was interesting to determine the activity of the CH_2-group in the ester (I) and to investigate the readiness of the condensations based on the activity of the methylene group. It was suitable, too, to explain the question of the condensability of carbethoxyl with aromatic o-diamines. The following results were obtained:

Card 1/3

Isonicotinoyl Acetate and Its Derivatives. SOV/79-29-1-36/74
II. Condensation With Aldehydes and Amines

The isonicotinoyl acetate possesses a highly active methylene group which is able to condense with aldehydes (formalin, m-nitro-benzaldehyde, benzaldehyde, chloral) and to cause condensations in a ratio of 2 : 1 and 1 : 1. The acid cleavage of the condensation products yields pyridine derivatives of the 1,5-diketones, oxy-ketones, and γ-acetyl pyridine. The α,α'-diisonicotinoyl-β-phenylglutarate and the benzylidene isonicotinoyl acetate are unstable and are subject to cleavage on the influence of hydroxylamine in aqueous-alcoholic solution while the 3-(γ-pyridyl)-isoxazolone-(5) and benzaldehyde are formed. Diisonicotinoyl propane is transformed on heating with hydroxylamine in sealed tubes at 160° into the α,α'-dipyridyl-(4')-pyridine. The isonicotinoyl acetate easily forms on heating with o-phenylene diamine and its methoxy derivatives the (2-benzimidoazolyl)-methyl-(γ-pyridyl)-ketone and the corresponding methoxyl compound. There are 1 figure and 10 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

SOV/79-29-1-36/74

Isonicotinoyl Acetate and Its Derivatives.
II. Condensation With Aldehydes and Amines

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze (All-Union Chemico-pharmaceutical Scientific Research Institute imeni S. Ordzhonikidze)

SUBMITTED: November 30, 1957

Card 3/3

SOV/79-29-9-8/76

5(3)

AUTHORS: Magidson, O. Yu., Lu Yü-hua

TITLE: Amino Ketones of 4-Quinazolone Series as Analogues of Febrifugin. I. Derivatives of Acetone and Methyl Ethyl Ketone

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 9, pp 2843 - 2851 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The alkaloid Febrifugin extracted from the Chinese plant Dichroa febrifuga Lour. corresponds to the given formula (Ref 1), and is a hundred times more effective than quinine as a remedy against malaria. It has been, however, scarcely made use of because of its highly toxic character. The authors assumed that there are compounds among the analogues of Febrifugin, having a lower toxic character, in which connection a part is played by the length of the ketone chain linking the quinazolone in the 3-position with the tertiary amine which might serve the purpose of a simplified substitute of the N-methyl-3-oxypiperidine group. Hence, the aim of the investigation was that of obtaining compounds of the general type (A). 3-acetonyl-4-quinazolone (I) served as the initial product of the synthesis of Febrifugin analogues, with the sub-

Card 1/2

Amino Ketones of 4-Quinazolone Series as Analogues of Febrifugin. I. Derivatives of Acetone and Methyl Ethyl Ketone SOV/79-29-9-8/76

stitute groups N-piperidino-, N-morpholino- or N,N-diethyl amino group. This compound (I) was brominated, and condensed with the tertiary amine, thus yielding compound (II). When reacting in anhydrous benzene with diethyl amine, morpholine, and piperidine, compound (II) is smoothly transformed into the corresponding aminomethyl-[4-quinazolonyl-(3)]methyl ketones. Condensation of 4-quinazolone with bromo methyl-(2-dialkyl amino ethyl)- or (2-N-piperidino ethyl) ketone as well as with bromo methyl-2(-chloroethyl)ketone occurs unexpectedly under complete separation of the amine, of the piperidine or the halogen of ketone, under formation, in all cases, of one and the same product with melting point 240°. On the basis of the analysis, of the spectra obtained, and of physical and chemical properties, this product was ascribed formula (B). A reaction course is suggested for its preparation. The authors thank Yu.N. Sheynker and others for spectral examinations made by them. There are 1 figure and 8 references, 2 of which are Soviet .

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze (All-Union Scientific Chemicopharmaceutical Research Institute imeni S.Ordzhonikidze)

SUBMITTED: September 10, 1958

Card 2/2

GUSENKOV, P.V.; NATRADZE, A.G.; KORZHENEVSKIY, E.S.; RUBTSOV, M.V.; PERSHIN, G.N.; MAGIDSON, O.Yu.; KRAFT, M.Ya.; YAKOVLEVA, Ye.V.; SMIRENSKIY, S.P.

M.D. Riazantsev; obituary. Med.prom. 14 no.2:64 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

(RIAZANTSEV, MIKHAIL DMITRIEVICH, 1892-1960)

CHKHIKVADZE, K.A.; MAGIDSON, O.Yu.

Synthesis of orotic acid. Med. prom. 14 no. 10:24-26 O '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.
(OROTIC ACID)

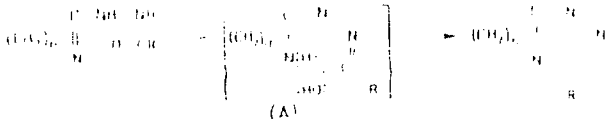
ZHEREBCHENKO, P.G.; GOLOVCHINSKAYA, Ye.S.; KOSTYANOVSKIY, R.G.; KRASNYKH,
I.G.; KUZNETS, Ye.I.; MAGIDSON, O.Yu.; MURASHOVA, V.S.; PASTUKHOVA,
I.S.; PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, M.N.; SUVOROV, N.N.; TER-VARTANYAN, L.S.;
ZHKHINVADZE, K.A.; SHASHKOV, V.S.; SHCHUKINA, M.N.

Role of oxidative deamination in the mechanism of radiation protection afforded by some amines. Zhur.ob.biol. 21 no.2: 157-160 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(RADIATION PROTECTION) (DEAMINATION)

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] (A). [illegible]



[illegible] Polymethylene Derivatives of Hetero-
cyclic [illegible]. I. Concerning the
[illegible] $\Delta^{1,2}$-homopiperideine [illegible]

77911
SOV/79-30-2-[illegible]/78

[illegible] 1,2,4-triazoles in a simpler [illegible] requiring the separation of the amidrazone. Hydra-[illegible] the hydrazine and ε-methylcaprolactim at low temperature [illegible] the intermediary 2-hydrazino-$\Delta^{1,2}$-homopiperideine (I; yield [illegible]%) which on addition of the ethyl ester of [illegible] acid yielded [illegible]-($\Delta^{1,2}$-homopiperideine)-[illegible] (yield [illegible]% based on the [illegible]; m.p. [illegible] °C). After boiling for [illegible] hr in [illegible] methanol, cooling, and separation of the [illegible] hydrazide.

[illegible] Polymethylene D[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Lactams. I, C[illegible] [illegible] -Hydrazine - Δ^1, -[illegible] [illegible] -Pentamethylene-1,2,4-[illegible]

SOV/79-[illegible]

the filtrate was evaporated. The [illegible] 3,4-pentamethylene-(γ -[illegible])-1,2,4-triazole (yield 87%; m.p. 1[illegible] C). A similar reaction of (I) with formic acid [illegible] pentamethylene-1,2,4-[illegible] the reaction of (I) with [illegible] anhydride [illegible] triazole (yield [illegible] %, respectively; b.p. (15 mm) and 174-17[illegible] C (mm), respectively; m.p. 72-74 °C and 10[illegible]-10[illegible] °C, respectively). The [illegible] of the two above triazoles showed weak [illegible] properties similar to those of metrazole. There are [illegible] references, 1 U.S., and [illegible] German. The U.S. reference is: R. Benson, J. Cairns, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 70, 2116 (1948).

ASSOCIATION: S. Ordzhonikidze All-Union Scientific Research Chemical and Pharmaceutical Institute (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze)

SUBMITTED: January 31, 1959

Card 3/[illegible]

GLUSHKOV, R.G.; MAGIDSON, O.Yu.

Condensed polymethylene derivatives of heterocycles, based on lactams. Part 2: Tendency of 2-phenyl-4-(2'-homopiperidylene)-5-oxazolone to rearrange into 2-phenyl-1,5-pentamethylene-4-imidazolecarboxylic acid and its methyl ester. Zhur.ob.khim. 30 no.6:1855-1860 Je '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.
(Imidazolecarboxylic acid) (Oxazolinone)

MAGIDSON, O.Yu.; VOLSKOVA, V.A.; FEDOSOVA, V.M. [deceased]

Alkamine esters of α, ω -diphenylalkylcarboxylic acids. Part 3: Derivatives of β -phenyl- α -(n -methoxyphenyl) propionic, α , β -diphenylpropionic, and α , γ -diphenylbutyric acids. Zhur.ob.khim. 30 no.6:1860-1866 Je '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.
(Propionic acid) (Butyric acid)

GLUSHKOV, P.G.; MAGIDSON, O.Yu.

Synthesis of some 8,9-pentamethylenepurines. Dokl.AN SSSR 133 no.3:585-587 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S.Ordzhonikidze. Predstavleno Akad. M.M.Shemyakinym. (Purine)

KRASNYKH, I.G.; SHASHKOV, V.S.; MAGIDSON O.Yu.; GOLOVCHINSKAYA, Ye.S.;
CHKHIKVADZE, K.A.

Capacity of some new derivatives of purine and pyrimidine to protect against radiation. Farm. i toks. 24 no.5:572-577 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(RADIATION PROTECTION) (PYRIMIDINES)
(PURINES)

GLUSHKOV, R.G.; MAGIDSON, O.Yu.

Condensed polymethylene derivatives based on lactams. Part 3: Synthesis of 1,2-pentamethylenepyrimidines. Zhur. ob.khim. 31 no.1:189-193 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonidizde.

(Pyrimidine)

GLUSHKOV, R.G.; MAGIDSON, O.Yu.

Condensed polymethylene derivatives of heterocycles based on lactams. Part 5: Synthesis of 8, 9-tri- and tetramethylene purine. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.6:1906-1912 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S.Ordzhonikidze.
(Cyclobutane) (Purine)

GLUSHKOV, R.G.; MAGIDSON, O.Yu.

Synthesis of β-vinylacrylic acid and its esters. Med. prom. 16 no.3:27-31 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S.Ordzhonikidze.
(PENTADIENOIC ACID)

MAGIDSON, O.Yu.

Cyclization capacity of cyanalkyl-substituted deoxybenzoins and the production of 5,6-diphenyl-2-piperidone. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.7: 2173-2177 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S.Ordzhonikidze.

(Deoxybenzoin) (Piperidone)

CHKHIKVADZE, K.A.; BRITIKOVA, N.Ye.; MAGIDSON, O.Yu.

Syntheses of the derivatives of orotic acid and its analogs. Zhur.ob. khim. 34 no.1:161-167 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni Ordzhonikidze.

NEKHLIN, Ya.G.; GLUSHKOV, R.G.; MAGIDSON, O.Yu.

N-substituted 3-cyanophthalimides. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.7:1292-1297 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S.Ordzhonikidze.

MAGIDSON, S.

Aid for the lecturer ("Fundamentals of scientific atheism" by IU.M.Tugov. Reviewed by S.Magidson). Nauka i zhizn' 27 no.5: 73 My '60. (MIRA 13:6)

(Atheism--Study and teaching)
(Tugov, IU.M.)

MAGIDSON, V.V.

Using saturation chokes for regulating the rotary speed of a short-circuited induction motor driving a ventilator. Energ.biul. no.6:30-32 Je '54. (MLRA 7:6)

(Electric motors, Induction)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4553

Vsesoyuznoye ob"yedinennoye soveshchaniye po avtomatizatsii proizvodstvennykh protsessov v mashinostroyenii i avtomatizirovannomu elektroprivodu v promyshlennosti. 3d, Moscow, 1959

Elektroprivod i avtomatizatsiya promyshlennykh ustanovok; trudy soveshchaniya (Electric Drive and Automation in Industrial Systems; Transactions of the Conference) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1960. 470 p. 11,000 copies printed.

General Eds.: I.I. Petrov, A.A. Sirotin, and M.G. Chilikin; Eds.: I.I. Sud, and E.V. Silayev; Tech. Eds.: K.P. Voronin, and G.Ye. Larionov.

PURPOSE: The collection of reports is intended for the scientific and technical personnel of scientific research institutes, plants and schools of higher education.

COVERAGE: The book is a collection of reports submitted by scientific workers at plants, scientific institutes and schools of higher education at the third Joint All-Union Conference on the Automation of Industrial Processes in Machine Building and Automated Electric Drives in Industry held in Moscow on May 12-16, 1959. The Conference was called by the Academy of Sciences USSR, the Gosplan SSSR (State Planning Commission USSR), the GNTK SSSR, the Gosudarstvennyy Komitet po avtomatizatsii i mashinostroyeniyu (State Committee on Automation and Machine Building) and the Natsional'nyy Komitet SSSR po avtomaticheskomu upravleniyu (USSR National Committee on Automatic Controls) and prepared by the Nauchno-tekhnicheskiy komitet po avtomatizirovannomu elektroprivodu (Scientific and Technical Committee on Automated Electric Drives), the MEI (Moscow Institute of Energetics), the VNIIEM, the IAT (Institute of Automation and Telemechanics) of the Academy of Sciences USSR, and the Komissiya po tekhnologii mashinostroyeniya Instituta mashinovedeniya AN SSSR (Commission on the Technology of Machine Building of the Institute of Science of Machines of the Academy of Sciences USSR). It was the purpose of the Editorial Board to arrange the reports in a way which would ensure a relatively systematic presentation of theoretical and practical problems relating to electric drives and automatic controls of industrial mechanisms used in various branches of industry. Basic problems of automated electric drive and their solution are outlined. The book also contains articles on electric machinery and means of automation. Considerable attention is paid to noncontact automatic control systems, including systems with semiconductor devices and magnetic amplifiers, and to computers intended both for the analysis and the synthesis of linear and nonlinear automatic regulation and control systems. Reports already published in journals or official publications have been considerably abbreviated; those which have appeared in volume V of NIX SP transactions or in the journal "Elektrichestvo" are marked with an asterisk. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany some of the papers.

PART I. GENERAL PROBLEMS CONCERNING THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF ELECTRIC DRIVE AND AUTOMATION OF CONTROL

Kuznetsov, R.S., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and B.Ya. Zhemerov, Engineer. Wear-Resistant Three-Pole A-C KT-Type Contactors for Magnetic Starters of the PA Series* 444

Kuznetsov, R.S., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and M.A. Nikolayevskaya and A.I. Timokhina, Engineers. Apparatus for Protecting Electric Motors Against Overloading* 446

Yermolayev, I.N., and R.S. Kuznetsov, Candidates of Technical Sciences. Small-Size Starting Equipment for D-C Motors* 447

Goldobenkov, A.A., and A.I. Denisova, Engineers. 2000-a Reverser for a Gas-Tube Controlled Drive* 449

Yermolayev, I.N., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and V.G. Nashbandi, Engineer. Small-Size Intermediate Heavy-Current Relays* 449

Goldobenkov, A.A., Yu.V. Dyatkov and K.I. Suvorov, Engineers. Automatic Low-Current Single-Pole Switches* 451

Yelpat'yevskaya, O.D., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences. Properties of Hall EMF Film Pickups and Their Use in Magnetic Flux Measurements* 467

Yelpat'yevskaya, O.D., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, and I.A. Matus and V.A. Perchuk, Engineers. Oscillograph Recording of the Electromagnetic Moment of Electric Machines by Means of Hall EMF Film Pickups* 469

Magidson, V.V., Engineer. Errors in Determining Magnetic Flux under Transient Operating Conditions of D-C Machines by Means of Hall EMF Film Pickups 470

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TK4058.V8 1959)

MAGIDSON, V.V.

VOLOTKOVSKIY, Sergey Andronikovich, dokotr tekhn.nauk, prof.; MAGIDSON, Viktor Valentinovich, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; CHUDNOVSKIY, Vladimir Yudovich, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Interference compensation of film type e.m.f. Hall transducers. Izv. vyx. ucheb. zav.; elektromkh. 3 no.7:88-91 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy gornoy elektrotekhniki Dnepropetrovskogo gornogo instituta (for Volotkovskiy). 2. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut (for Magidson and Chudnovskiy). (Transducers)

MENDELEYEV, Il'ya Solomonovich, starshiy inzhener; MAGIDSON, Viktor
Valentinovich, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Study of the distribution of magnetic fields in d.c. machines with split feed of the excitation windings. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 3 no.10:88-92 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Khar'kovskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy zavod (for Mendeleyev).
2. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut (for Magidson).
(Electric machinery--Direct current) (Magnetic fields)

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E194/E455

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9.6130

AUTHORS: Volotkovskiy, S.A., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor, Magidson, V.V. and Chudnovskiy V.Yu.

TITLE: The Compensation of Interference in Film-Type Hall-Effect Probes

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy Elektromekhanika, 1960, No.7, pp.88-91

TEXT: Film-type Hall-effect probes are becoming widely used but are subject to interference from emf's of mutual induction. As the interference seriously impairs the performance of the probes, the use of filters has been proposed, but these distort the output emf. This article briefly describes the physics of the generation of interference and proposes a new method of compensating it. The case is then considered of a Hall-effect probe installed on the pole of a d.c. machine. The succession of teeth and slots opposite the pole as the armature rotates may be represented by an equivalent travelling wave of magnetic field which in a small increment of time sweeps a small area of the probe. If the areas of the elementary circuits on the two sides of the contact wire are not equal, an interference em [illegible] up.

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The Compensation of Interference in Film-Type Hall-Effect Probes

To avoid such interference the lead must be so placed that at any point the elementary area swept by the field on both sides of it are equal. Also, the probe must be located in the magnetic field in such a way that the wave-front is parallel to the longitudinal axis of the pick-up. There would be no interference if the probe were strictly symmetrical, but it is not and displacement of the lead by 0.2 mm can cause appreciable interference. A method is then described by which the wire may be positioned so as to avoid interference. A narrow air-gap is made in the core of an a.c. magnet, as illustrated in Fig.2. This is strongly magnetized and as the gap is less than 1 mm, leakage flux at the edges may be neglected. A probe connected to an oscillograph is then inserted slightly into the slot and the wire position adjusted until no deflection is observed; it is then secured by quick-drying adhesive. The probe is then moved further into the field and the process repeated until complete compensation is obtained over the entire width of the probe. This method of compensation was checked on probes of 10 x 40 mm, uncompensated and compensated versions being shown in Fig.3a and 3b respectively. The probes

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ference in Film-Type Hall-Effect Probes

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on the poles of a machine, as shown in Fig.4. of interference emf's will be seen in Fig.4a and 4b. In the probe, besides being compensated, is parallel to the ots and there is no interference. These oscillograms were taken at about one-third rated speed because the electromagnetic oscillograph used could not follow the high-frequency interference at full rated speed. Some published works make insufficient allowance for the influence of the frequency characteristics of the oscillograph element on the limiting frequency of recording, and due attention should be paid to this point. It is recommended that industrially produced film-type Hall-effect probes should be fully compensated by the manufacturer. There are 4 figures and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut (Dnepropetrovsk Mining Institute)

SUBMITTED: March 8, 1960

Card 3/3

VOLOTKOVSKIY, S.A., prof.; CHUDNOVSKIY, V.Yu., inzh.; MAGIDSON, V.V., inzh.

Automatic control of the boom winch on rotary bucket excavators. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. no.10:149-154 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut imeni Artema. Rekomendovana kafedroy gornoy elektrotrotekhniki Dnepropetrovskogo gornogo instituta.
(Excavating machinery) (Automatic control)

20903

S/144/61/000/003/003/004
E194/E435

9,6130

AUTHORS: Magidson, V.V., Senior Scientist
Mendeleyev, I.S., Chief Designer medium d.c. machines,
Chudnovskiy, V.Yu., Senior Scientist

TITLE: The Use of Hall-Effect Probes in Measuring the Commutating Field Parameters of d.c. Machines

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Elektromekhanika, 1961, No.3, pp.102-108

TEXT: In studying the commutation of d.c. machines, it is important to measure the parameters of the commutating field. The usual methods of doing this are laborious and inaccurate and accordingly in studying the commutation of d.c. machines, the authors used Hall effect pick-ups. In this way it is possible to obtain all the necessary characteristics rapidly and accurately using a single measurement procedure and almost entirely without dismantling the machine. This article describes the procedure and measurement and gives some results obtained in Laboratoriya gornoy elektrotekhniki Dnepropetrovskogo gornogo instituta (Mining-Electrical Engineering Laboratory of the Dnepropetrovsk

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The Use of Hall-Effect ...

Mining Institute) and in the Khar'kovskiy elektromekhanicheskiy zavod (ХЭМЗ) (Khar'kov Electromechanical Works (KhEMZ)). Hall pick-ups are of the film type, based on mercury selenide, and of crystalline germanium. The film-type are thin and flexible but they are so big that they can only give the mean value of induction over an appreciable area. The germanium pick-ups are sensitive and small, those used being of 7 x 3 x 0.5 mm. With objects of this size, an accurate picture of the field could be obtained and there is little need to compensate inductive interference. A disadvantage of germanium pick-ups is that the characteristics are not linear at high inductions, above about 5000 gauss; however, commutating field inductions do not usually exceed these values. In Hall effect pick-ups, the remanent e.m.f. that arises because the probes are not equipotential is of importance but it is usually much less in germanium pick-ups than in film-type. The temperature coefficient of both film and germanium pick-ups is about 0.1 to 0.2% per °C at temperatures of the order of 30 to 50°C and this was usually unimportant. If greater accuracy is required crystal pick-ups of indium arsenide may be used for which the temperature coefficient is about 0.05% per °C. The output e.m.f. was applied directly to an electromagnetic oscillograph without intermediate amplification. The Hall-effect pick-up could either be fixed in the air gap under the interpole or on the teeth of the machine armature. In the first case the probe with germanium pick-up was fixed to a plastic strip and was introduced into the air gap without dismantling the machine. In the second case the probe fixed to the armature teeth was connected to four sliprings. It is important to note that all the important parameters of the commutating field under both steady state and transient conditions may be measured by means of pick-ups fixed in the air gap. A pick-up mounted on the armature can only give a general picture of the field distribution under steady state conditions and the machine must be dismantled to install it. Fig.1 shows interpole magnetization curves (B, Gauss vs I/I_H) for 1 - a motor type ПН-45 (PN-45) of 4.4 kW, 220 V, 23.5 A n = 1000 r.p.m.; $1'$ - the same at a speed of 4 r.p.m.; 2 - motor type П111 (P111) of 33 kW, 220 V, 178 A at a speed of 400 rp.m.; $2'$ - calculated magnetization curve of motor type P111;

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The Use of Hall-Effect ...

3 - motor type МПЭ-12 (MPE-12) of 743 kW, 900 V, 825 A, 1000 r.p.m. It will be seen from the curves that in motors type PN 45 and P111, interpole saturation commences at 1.5 times rated load current (I_H) whilst in the compensated machine type MPE-12, a strictly straight line relationship is maintained up to twice normal load. It is usually considered that when the interpoles are saturated, because of the increased leakage with increased load, the commutating field diminishes and is zero at three or four times rated load. The curve 2' of Fig.1 shows that the calculated magnetization curve of the interpoles of machine type P111 is of this kind. However, the experimental curves show that even at such high loads substantial induction remains in the air gap under the interpoles. On machine type PN-45, interpole magnetization curves were taken at speeds of both 1000 r.p.m. and 4 r.p.m. The pick-up was moved from the centre of the pole. It will be noticed that the curves do not coincide at high loads and when the pick-up is moved in the opposite direction from the pole centre the induction at high loads is greater at high speeds than at low. It is suggested that this occurs because when the interpoles are

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saturated, commutation is retarded, an additional commutation current appears which sets up a reaction field which partially closes through the tip of the interpole distorting the shape of the commutating field, strengthening it under one edge of the interpole and weakening it under the other. This effect is discussed at some length. The Hall-effect pick-ups are very convenient in studying commutation processes during transient conditions of d.c. machines. The principal factor impairing commutation during transient conditions is the lag in the time of alteration of magnetic flux behind the load current due to the damping effect of the eddy currents. This effect is usually observed by making oscillograms of the voltage on an additional turn specially wound on the interpole. This is particularly difficult to do when the machine cannot be dismantled. The Hall-effect pick-up is particularly convenient for the study of such drives as reversing rolling mills. By way of example, Fig.3 shows curves of armature current and induction under the interpoles of a machine type PN-45 when operating as a generator on taking up and throwing off load, with a maximum armature current of 23.5 A, and a maximum induction of 4000 gauss. The oscillogram permits

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The Use of Hall-Effect ...

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direct assessment of the degree of lag of change of flux behind that of the load. In investigating commutation, usually no allowance is made for possible influence of the hysteresis loop of the interpoles. In certain cases, the width of the hysteresis loop may have an important effect on commutation. Thus, in adjusting the commutation of a number of machines with a narrow zone of sparkless operation, it was found that it often suffices to alter the induction under the interpoles with a given load by 100 to 200 gauss in one way or another to make the machine spark. It was found that the commutation of the machine depended upon the way in which the hysteresis loop alters the induction of the commutating field on changing the load. The examples quoted demonstrate the extensive possibilities of using Hall-effect pick-ups to study commutating fields and to check available design procedures. The procedure has been used at the Khar'kov Electromechanical Works to study the operation of type П (P) motors with separate supply to the field windings. Results are obtained about the asymmetrical distribution of the commutating fields under different interpoles and this made it possible to

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E194/E435

The Use of Hall-Effect ...

explain the causes of unsatisfactory commutation at high speeds. There are 3 figures and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATIONS: Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut (Dnepropetrovsk Mining Institute) Magidson, V.V. and Chudnovskiy, V.Yu. Khar'kovskiy elektromekhanicheskiy zavod (Khar'kov Electromechanical Works) Mendeleyev, I.S.

SUBMITTED: July 2, 1960

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The Use of Hall-Effect ...

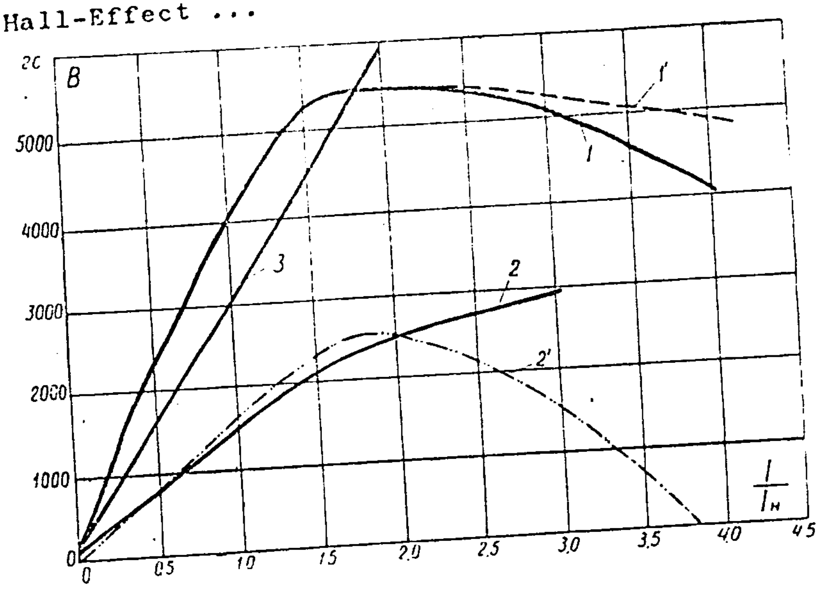

Fig.1.

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The Use of Hall-Effect ...

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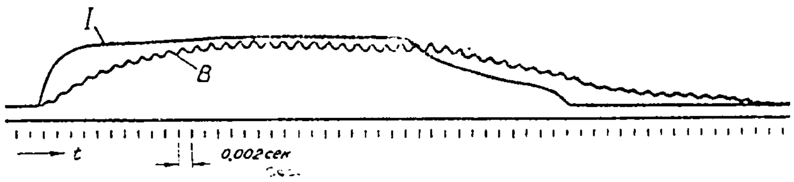

Рис. 3. Осциллограммы тока якоря и индукции под дополнительными полюсами машины ПН-45 при работе в режиме генератора при набросе и сбросе нагрузки. $I_{я\ макс}=23{,}5$ а, $B_{макс}=4000$ гс.

Fig.3.

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VOLOTKOVSKIY, S.A., prof.; CHUDNOVSKIY, V.Yu., inzh.; KRYUKOV, B.I.
inzh.; MAGIDSON, V.V., inzh.

Optimalizing control of resonance screens. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;
gor.zhur. no.3:129-132 '61. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gornyy
institut imeni Artema; rekomendovana kafedroy gornoy elektrotekhniki
Dnepropetrovskogo gornogo instituta.
(Screens (Mining)) (Automatic control)

MAGIDSON, **Viktor Valentinovich**, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik;
MENDELEYEV,; **Il'ya Solomonovich**; CHUDNOVSKIY, **Vladimir
Yudovich**, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Use of the Hall transducers for measuring the parameters of the
commutating field of d.c. machinery. Izv. vys. uchev. zav.;
elektromekh. 4 no.3:102-108 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut (for Magidson, Chudnovskiy).
2. Nachal'nik byuro rascheta srednikh mashin postoyannogo
toka Khar'kovskogo elektromekhanicheskogo zavoda.
(Commutation(Electricity))
(Transducers)
(Electric machinery—Direct current)

VOLOTKOVSKIY, SERGEY ANDRONIKOVICH, doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.
MAGIDSON, Viktor Valentinovich, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Use of Hall transducers for adjusting the auxiliary poles of d.c. machinery. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 4 no.11:82-86 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy gornoy elektrotekhniki Dnepropetrovskogo gornogo instituta (for Voltkovskiy). 2. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut (for Magidson).

(Electric machinery—Direct current)
(Transducers)

NAYDENOV, Vladimir Nikolayevich; MAGIDSON, Viktor Valentinovich,
starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Commutation reaction of the armature of large d.c. machines.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; elektromekh. 5 no.3:269-276 '62.
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Khar'kovskiy elektromekhanicheskiy zavod (for Naydenov).
2. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut (for Magidson).
(Electric machinery--Direct current)
(Commutation (Electricity))

MAGIDSON, Viktor Valentinovich, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Use of Hall transducers for oscillographic observation of the commutation of large d.c. machines. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 5 no.5:576-580 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut.
(Electric machinery—Direct current)
(Commutation (Electricity))

27064
S/057/62/032/004/010/017
B111/B102

26691

AUTHORS: Konovalov, Yu. N., and Magidson, V. V.

TITLE: Electron concentration and temperature in a water-stabilized plasmotron jet

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 32, no. 4, 1962, 450-456

TEXT: The H_β and H_γ line shapes were examined and found to be described by the theory of H. R. Griem, A. C. Kolb, and K. J. Shen (Ref. 6: Stark broadening of hydrogen lines in plasma, March 4, 1960, N. R. Report 5455, U.S.N.R.L. Wash.; Phys. Rev., 116, 4, 1959). The electron concentration on the beam axis can be determined from a comparison between experimental and theoretical line shapes. Therefrom, in turn, the equilibrium temperature of the plasma can be calculated using Saha's formula. A thermodynamic equilibrium was assumed here. The measurement technique is very thoroughly described (see Fig. 1). With H_β, asymmetry was observed in the intensity distribution of red and blue maxima, and a dip in the middle of the line. With H_γ, the maximum displayed a very slight red shift. The

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measured values fit the theoretical curve well both if the radial temperature distribution is taken into account and if it is not. The electron concentration can be calculated as a function of the plasma temperature (≤ 18,000°K) and related to the line half-width by using Saha's formula, Dalton's theory, and the plasma quasineutrality. The measured values are collected in a table, where n_e has an error of about 15%, and T one of about 5%. Exact investigations have shown that the dip of H_β is larger or smaller than the theoretical value, depending on the position of the intensity maximum (red or blue). Good agreement is obtained only for half-widths $\delta\lambda \leqslant 35$ Å. This method of determining electron concentration and temperature is applicable to any plasma to which 1-5% of hydrogen can be added. M. M. Skotnikov and V. F. Kitayeva, a co-worker at the Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR (Physics Institute AS USSR), are thanked. There are 6 figures and 1 table. The English-language references read as follows: Ph. J. Dickerman. Conference on extremely high temperatures, Boston (Mass.), March 18-19, 77, N. Y., 1958; J. Appl. Phys., 29, 598, 1956; H. R. Griem, Conference on extremely high temperatures, Boston (Mass.), March 18-19, 93, N. Y., 1958.

SUBMITTED: March 16, 1961 (initially), May 3, 1961 (after revision)

Card 2/2

VEGNER, O.G., kand. tekhn. nauk (Leningrad); KLEYMENOV, V.V., inzh.;
MAGIDSON, V.V., inzh.; NAZIKYAN, A.G., kand. tekhn. nauk;
KARASEV, M.F., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; MEDLIN, R.Ya., inzh.

Concerning A.S. Kurbasov's articles "Principles of the power theory of the commutation of d.c. machines" and "Calculation of the commutation of d.c. machines." Elektrichestvo no.5: 81-87 My '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Electric machinery--Direct current)
(Kurbasov, A.S.)

MAGIDSON, V.V.

Average rectilinear commutation in large d.c. machines. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 6 no.5:643 '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Electric machinery--Direct current)

MAGIDSON, Viktor Valentinovich, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Measurement and calculation of the inductive parameters of the armature sections of d.c. machines. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 6 no.6:783-786 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut.
(Electric machinery--Direct current)

[illegible] kand. tekhn. nauk; [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] types of [illegible] with [illegible] rectifiers. [illegible] no.7:[illegible] '64.

[illegible]
[illegible] energy
[illegible] electric [illegible]
[illegible]

LEDOCHOWSKI, Zygmunt; LEDOCHOWSKI, Andrzej; MAGIELKA, Stanislaw;
BRZOZOWSKA, Jadwiga

Research on tumor inhibiting compounds. Pt.12. Rocz chemii
36 no.4:759-762 '62.

1. Department of Chemistry and Technology of Medicaments,
Technical University, Gdansk, and Laboratory No.8,
Institute of Organic Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences, Gdansk.

ACCESSION NR: AP4037407

AUTHOR: Podomski, Andrzej (Doctor of engineering); Magier, Roman (Master of engineering)

P/0034/64/000/005/0207/0209

TITLE: New device for testing bands and band suspensions of electric meters

SOURCE: Pomiary, automatyka, kontrola, no. 5, 207-209

TOPIC TAGS: electric meter, band-testing device, suspension, hysteresis, elastic lag, reverse moment, band fastening, tension, quality control, automation

ABSTRACT: Replacement of bearings by suspension of the moving part of electric meters on bands requires a number of tests of the suspension and its elements during both designing and production. Such suspension has eliminated bearing friction, but brought hysteresis and elastic lag, and additional dependence of the reverse moment upon the direction of motion of the moving part. The chief causes of hysteresis and elastic lag are the material and design of the band, tensions in the band and their history, and the manner of fastening the band in the holders (soldering, clamping, use of cross bars, etc.). The type, fastening and tension of the band should be such that hysteresis and elastic lag do not

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exceed specified values. An apparatus to test the effect of these values and also to control the quality of the bands supplied was built by the Chair of Electric Measurement of the Szczecin Polytechnic in collaboration with the Establishment for Automation and Measurement of the Institute of Electrotechnology for the J. Krasicki Production Works for Measuring Instruments. The author describes the design and operation of this device and his testing method, and gives the results of the preliminary tests. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Katedra Miernictwa Elektrycznego, Politechnika Szczecinska, Szczecin, (Chair of Electric Measurement, Szczecin Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 09Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EE

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 003

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2

4101

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1. Z oddzialu chirurgicznego Szpitala Miejskiego w Mielcu (ordynator: dr. med. Tadeusz Magiera).

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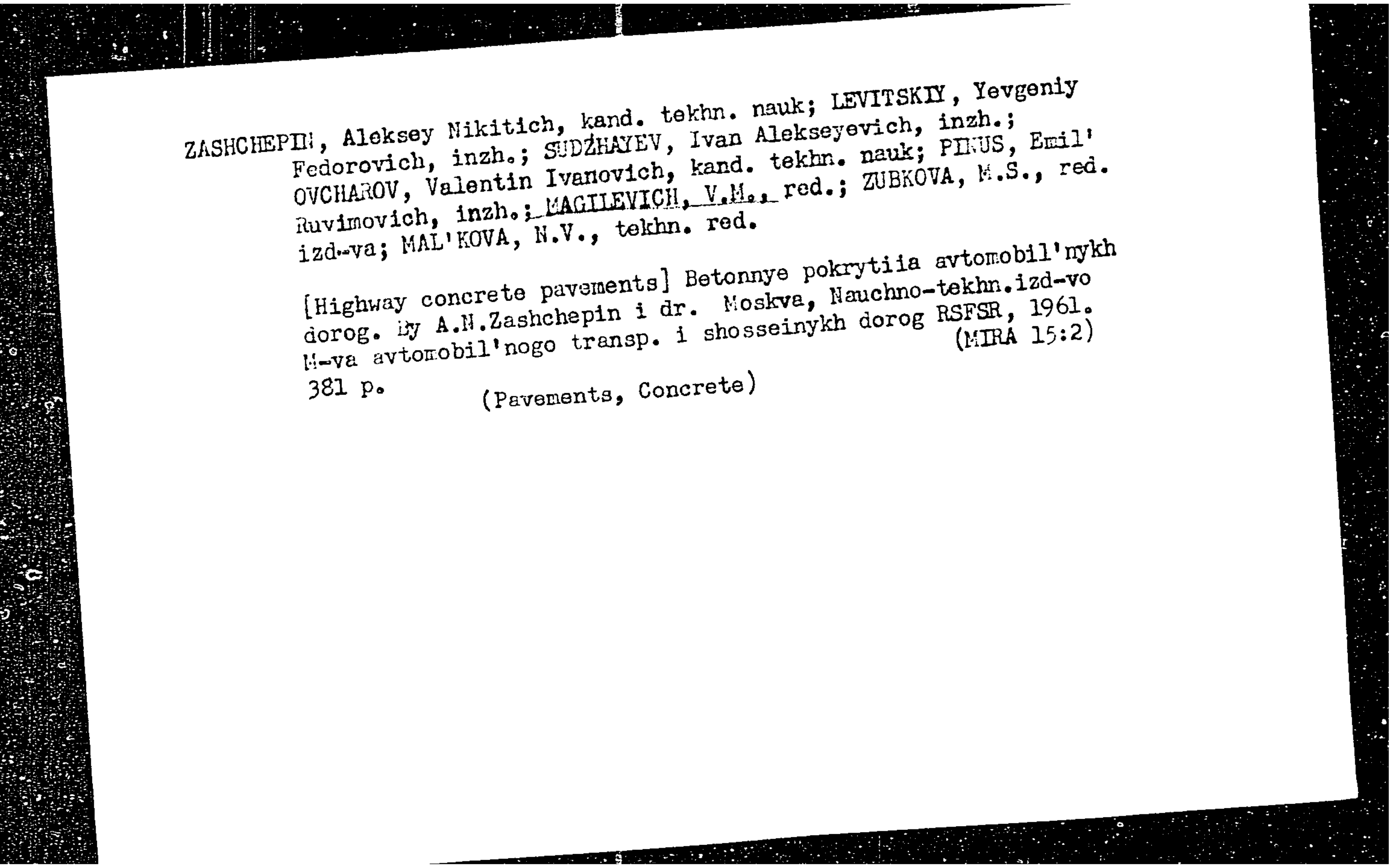

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OVCHAROV, Valentin Ivanovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; PINUS, Emil'
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G. M. Kosolapoff

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Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 1957, 71260

Author : Magilnitskiy, B.N., Savchenko, E.D.

Inst :

Title : The Influence of X-Rays on the Increased Vascular Permeability, in Experimental Animals.

Orig Pub : Publ: Ocherki po sosudistoy pronizaemosti, med. 1956, 40-44

Abstract : Intravenous introduction of histamine (0.15 mg/kg) into rabbits produced and increase in capillary permeability particularly obvious in the control nervous system, liver, kidneys, myocardium.
The greatest rise in permeability appeared after 1-2 days and was sustained for 8 days. If the histamine-poisoned rabbits were subject to a general x-ray irradiation of small doses (20 r), then in the majority of animals (19-out of 24) the increased permeability began to decrease after the second irradiation.

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(STREPTOMYCIN, therapeutic use,
 neuritis, optic)
(NERVES, OPTIC, diseases,
 neuritis, ther., streptomycin)
(NEURITIS,
 optic, ther., streptomycin)

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